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40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–14 Edition)

future formulation of same or compatible product.

[Modification allowed when:

(a) The drum/shipping container holds inert ingredient(s) only and: (1) The facility can demonstrate that, after using water conservation practices, the large concentration of inert ingredient in the formulation creates more volume than could feasibly be reused; or (2) the facility can demonstrate that the concentration of the inert in the formulation is so small that the reuse would cause a formulation to exceed the ranges allowed in the Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (40 CFR 158.155); *or*

(b) Drums/shipping containers are going to a drum refurbisher/recycler who will only accept drums rinsed with water.]

9. Must dedicate PFPR production equipment by water-based versus solvent-based products. Dedicated solvent-based or water-based equipment may be used on a non-routine basis for non-dedicated operations; however the facility may not discharge the solvent/aqueous changeover rinsate as part of their P2 allowable discharge (*i.e.*, the facility must achieve zero discharge of those process wastewater pollutants).

[Modification allowed when: Facility has installed and is using a solvent recovery system for the changeover rinsate (can also be used for other solvent recovery).]

10. Must store the rinsate from interior rinsing (does not include drum/shipping container rinsate) for reuse in future formulation of same or compatible product.

[Modification allowed when:

(a) Facility has evidence of biological growth or other product deterioration over a typical storage period;

(b) Facility has space limitations, BUT must still store rinsates for most frequently produced products;

(c) Manufacturer (or formulator contracting for toll formulating) has directed otherwise (*i.e.*, send back to them or send for off-site disposal);

(d) Facility is dropping registration or production of the formulation and there is no compatible formulation for reuse of the rinsates or facility can provide reasonable explanation of why it does not anticipate formulation of same or compatible formulation within the next 12 months;

(e) Facility only performs packaging of the pesticide product from which interior rinsate is generated; or

(f) Facility has demonstrated that it must use a detergent to clean the equipment.]

NOTES

For indirect dischargers: After following the practices above, some wastewaters may require pretreatment prior to discharge to POTWs. See definition of pollution preven-

tion allowable discharge for indirect dischargers (§455.41(d)).

For direct dischargers: After following the practices above, all wastewaters require treatment prior to discharge directly to the nation's waters. See definition of pollution prevention allowable discharge for direct dischargers (§455.41(e)).

Additional information and guidance on implementing these P2 practices as well as evaluating compliance with these practices will be available in a P2 Guidance Manual for the PFPR Industry.

[61 FR 57553, Nov. 6, 1996]

**TABLE 9 TO PART 455—GROUP 2
MIXTURES**

Shaughnessey code	Chemical name ¹
002201	Sabadilla alkaloids.
006501	Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent.
006602	Heavy aromatic naphtha.
016601 ²	Dry ice.
022003	Coal tar.
025001	Coal tar neutral oils.
025003	Creosote oil (Note: Derived from any source).
025004	Coal tar creosote.
031801	Ammonium salts of C8–18 and C18' fatty acids.
055601	BNOA.
063501	Kerosene.
063502	Mineral oil—includes paraffin oil from 063503.
063503	Petroleum distillate, oils, solvent, or hydrocarbons; also p.
063506	Mineral spirits.
067003	Terpineols (unspec.).
067205	Pine tar oil.
067207	Ester gum.
067302	Amines, N-coco alkyltrimethylenedi-, acetates.
069152	Amines, coco alkyl, hydrochlorides.
070801	Red Squill glycoside.
071004	Cube Resins other than rotenone.
071501	Ryania speciosa, powdered stems of.
072602 ²	Silica gel.
072605 ²	Silicon dioxide.
079014	Turkey red oil.
079021	Potassium salts of fatty acids.
079029	Fatty alcohols (52–61% C10, 39–46% C8, 0–3% C6, 0–3% C12).
079034	Methyl esters of fatty acids (100% C8–C12)
079059	Fatty alcohols (54.5% C10, 45.1% C8, 0.4% C6)
086803	Xylene range aromatic solvent
107302	Polyhedral inclusion bodies of Douglas fir tussock moth nucl.
107303	Polyhedral inclusion bodies of gypsy moth nucleopolyhedrosis.
107304	Polyhedral inclusion bodies of n. sertifer
116902	Gibberellin A4 mixt. with Gibberellin A7.
117001	Nosema locustae.
128888	Lactofen (ANSI).
128934 ²	Nitrogen, liquid.
129029	Bergamot Oil.
224600	Diethanolamides of the fatty acids of coconut oil (coded 079).

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Shaughnessey code	Chemical name ¹
505200	Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons.

¹Shaughnessey codes and chemical names are taken directly from the FATES database. Several chemical names are truncated because the chemical names listed in the FATES database are limited to 60 characters.

²EPA does not believe this PAI will persist in sanitary streams long enough to reach a POTW.

[61 FR 57554, Nov. 6, 1996]

TABLE 10 TO PART 455—LIST OF APPROPRIATE POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

This table contains those pollutant control technologies, such as hydrolysis, chemical oxidation, precipitation and activated carbon adsorption, which have been used for estimating compliance costs on a PAI specific basis. In general, these treatment tech-

nologies have been determined to be effective in treating pesticide containing wastewaters in literature, in bench or pilot scale treatability studies or in the Pesticide Manufacturing effluent guidelines. These are the same technologies that are presented as part of the Universal Treatment System. However, these technologies are PAI specific and may need to be used in conjunction with one another to provide treatment for all PAIs used at a facility over a period of time. In addition, facilities may experience difficulties treating wastewaters that contain emulsions, therefore, “appropriate” treatment for emulsified wastewaters must include an emulsion breaking step. For PAIs whose technology is listed as “Pollution Prevention”, the permitting authority/control authority can determine if additional treatment is necessary through best professional judgement/best engineering judgement, respectively.

LIST OF APPROPRIATE POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES¹

PAI name ²	PAI code ³	Shaughnessey code ⁴	Structural group ⁵	Treatment technology
Dicofol	001	10501	DDT	Hydrolysis.
Maleic Hydrazide	002	51501	Hydrazide	Activated Carbon.
EDB	003	42002	EDB	Activated Carbon.
Vandice TH	004	82901	s-Triazine	Activated Carbon.
1,3-Dichloropropene	005	29001	EDB	Hydrolysis.
Thenarsazine Oxide	006	12601	Organoarsenic	Precipitation.
Dowicil 75	007	17901	NR4	Activated Carbon.
Triadimefon	008	109901	s-Triazine	Activated Carbon.
Hexachlorophene	009	44901	Chlorophene	Activated Carbon.
Tetrachlorophene	010	.....	Chlorophene	Activated Carbon.
Dichlorophene	011	55001	Chlorophene	Activated Carbon.
Dichlorvos	012	84001	Phosphate	Hydrolysis.
Landrin-2	013	.....	Carbamate	Activated Carbon.
2,3,6-T, S&E or Fenac	014	82605	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-T, S&E	015	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
2,4-D (2,4-D, S&E)	016	(*)	2,4-D	Chemical Oxidation.
2,4-DB, S&E	017	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
Dyrene or Anilazine	018	80811	s-Triazine	Activated Carbon.
Dinocap	019	36001	Phenylcrotonate	Activated Carbon.
Dichloran or DCNA	020	31301	Aryl Halide	Activated Carbon.
Busan 90	021	8707	Miscellaneous Organic	Activated Carbon.
Mevinphos	022	15801	Phosphate	Hydrolysis.
Sulfallate	023	.....	Dithiocarbamate	Activated Carbon.
Chlorfenvinphos	024	84101	Phosphate	Activated Carbon.
Cyanazine or Bladex	025	100101	s-Triazine	Activated Carbon.
Propachlor	026	19101	Acetanilide	Activated Carbon.
MCPA, S&E	027	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
Ocithilinone	028	99901	Heterocyclic	Activated Carbon.
Pindone	029	67703	Miscellaneous Organic	Activated Carbon.
Dichlorprop, S&E	030	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
MCPP, S&E or Mecoprop	031	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
Thiabendazole	032	60101	Heterocyclic	Activated Carbon.
Belclene 310	033	80815	s-Triazine	Activated Carbon.
Chlorprop, S&E	034	21202	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.
Busan 72 or TCMTB	035	35603	Heterocyclic	Hydrolysis.
Chlorophacinone	037	67707	Miscellaneous Organic	Activated Carbon.
Landrin-1	038	.....	Carbamate	Activated Carbon.
Pronamide	039	101701	Chlorobenzamide	Activated Carbon.
Methiocarb or Mesurol	040	100501	Carbamate	Hydrolysis.
Propanil	041	28201	Chloropropionanilide	Activated Carbon.
Polyphase ⁶	042	107801	Carbamate	Activated Carbon.
Coumafuryl or Fumarin	043	86001	Coumarin	Activated Carbon.
DNOC	044	.....	Phenol	Activated Carbon.
Metribuzin	045	101101	Triazathione	Activated Carbon.
CPA, S&E	046	(*)	2,4-D	Activated Carbon.